

McGill Daily

VOL. VIII. No. 3.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1918.

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FOOTBALL MEN TURNED OUT IN SMALL NUMBERS

Yesterday's Practice was Poor-
est Ever Held by McGill.

WILL PLAY OTTAWA.

Players Must Turn Out to Save
Red and White from Disgrace.

The bright outlook for the football team, which was commented upon so favourably in the Daily on Tuesday morning, has assumed a dark aspect, and things reached a climax yesterday afternoon when only nine men turned out to practise. To say that this was discouraging to the coach and the veterans of the team is to put it mildly, as the most serious feature of the situation at present appears to be the fact that unless the students, who play football, turn out at the Stadium today, and the days following, the honor of McGill University will be at stake. By this is not meant that the Red and White team fears to lose its scheduled games, but it means nothing less than the fact that it will show up the university, which is so proud of its war record, in a poor light before the entire Dominion of Canada.

As has already been stated McGill has agreed to play games with Ottawa and Royal Military College, the proceeds of which will be donated to patriotic causes. McGill has decided to help the boys who are fighting over there, and if the McGill students do not appreciate this act, it would be a sore blow, not only to the student body as a whole, but also to the university authorities. When McGill asks the public to attend the football games the public expects to see an exhibition, which will be worth while. The prospects at the present time are that McGill will be represented by a poor team even though there is excellent football material at its very doors. The Ottawa club, which is composed of returned soldiers and players, who are in business, have taken up the work much more seriously than have the players of McGill. The Ottawa players have not the honor of a university at stake, as have the players at McGill, but they are showing their sportsmanship and willingness to aid the boys in France by turning out every day for two hours' hard practice. Their team is now in much better condition than the McGill outfit, and where a victory was generally anticipated by the McGill students disgrace now faces the Red and White team. This statement may appear to be strong, but it fits the occasion as McGill cannot hope to cope with an experienced team when they can only place in the field an aggregation which has attended few practices and the members of which are barely known to one another.

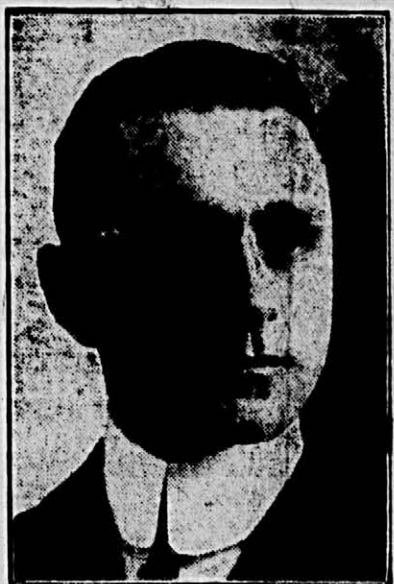
When one sees veterans like Montgomery, Laing, Ross, Parkins and Hughes, out every day, one feels that there must be something materially wrong. The younger men, who need the practice much more than these players do, turn out once in a while. Other players, who have shown ability during the past few years, do likewise, and as a result McGill football is facing a situation which was unknown in past years. Most of the players and students at McGill to-day were not at college when football was in full swing and they probably do not realize what it means to be a member of the McGill football team. In the days of Shaughnessy it was considered to be one of the greatest achievements of a student when he made the senior team, and there is no reason why the same should not be the case to-day. There is good material at the university, as has been stated above, but it requires development and only through attendance at practices can this necessity be obtained.

It is true that the weather was not exactly favorable yesterday, but this was a poor excuse for any player who has figured in football games in the past. If "Monty" Ross, Laing, Parkins and others can see fit to turn out, surely the aggregation which was out at the Stadium on Monday afternoon can do likewise.

Coach Hughes announced yesterday afternoon that he would divide the players up into two squads this afternoon, for practice. From these workouts he would be given an opportunity to find out the ability of every player and as a result nobody will be missed. The team will be picked from members of both squads.

(Continued on page 3).

FORMER Y. M. C. A. SECRETARY.



Capt. E. A. Corbett, Arts '08, who has been engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in France is being invalided home.

ANNUAL SPORTS WILL BE HELD SATURDAY WEEK

Freshies !! Turn Out and Get
in Training at Once.

**FRESHMAN-SOPHOMORE
MEET.**

Event Called for 2.50 p.m. Saturday,
October 12th.

With but ten days intervening, it is up to the Sophs and Freshies to get busy with the organizing of their track teams, which are booked to come together on Saturday, October 12, at 2.30 p.m. It has been customary for the Freshmen to show their superiority in this sport by winning more points at this annual meet. What are the first year students going to do about upholding this tradition? Last year, however, the Sophs, by good organization, came out in large numbers, practicing faithfully for almost two weeks, and lowered the colors of their opponents by over 10 points. There were no records broken in last year's meet, but keen competition, every athlete endeavoring to uphold his year, made it one of the feature events of last season's athletic programme.

The dressing rooms at the Stadium are open every day from 4 to 6 p.m. Our track and field coach, Mr. Tom Graydon, will be asked to come out and coach both teams, and your physical director, Arthur L. Walsh, will also be on hand to assist in any way possible.

It will be well for both Freshmen and Sophs to remember that many turned out last year with little or no experience in the various events, and it was practically these men who decided the final score, for the star athletes on both sides broke even.

Get your duds out, and be on hand at four this afternoon. With about 50 track athletes and 40 footballers on the Stadium this afternoon, it will look like old times. Will the presidents of each year in each faculty take this matter up with their classes after one of the lectures to-day?

WHAT'S ON.

To-Day.

12 to 2 p.m.—Election of Secretary of Sci. Undergrad. in Eng. Bldg.
1.00 p.m.—Meeting of R.V.C. '20.
1.00 p.m.—Meeting of R.V.C. '19.
5.00 p.m.—Meeting Sci. '19.

Coming.

Oct. 4th.—Meeting of Y.W.C.A.
Oct. 4th.—Meeting of Annual delegates.
Oct. 8th.—Meeting of R.V.C. Athletic Assoc.
Oct. 12th.—Ottawa vs. McGill, football at Ottawa.
Oct. 12th.—Inter-class sports.
Oct. 18.—University sports.
Oct. 19th.—R. M. C. vs. McGill, football, 2.30 p.m.
Oct. 26th.—Ottawa vs. McGill Rugby, at McGill.

FOOTBALL PRACTICE.

The following are requested to turn out this afternoon at 4.30 for foot ball practice:

Cully,
Williamson,
MacDonald.

DR. H. C. PERRIN OF MUSIC DEPT. GAVE ADDRESS

Spoke to Music Students Yesterday
Afternoon.

STAFF RECITAL SOON.

Mentioned Several Members of
Staff on Active Service.

Yesterday afternoon, in the Conservatorium, the opening address for the session of 1918-19 was delivered by Dr. Perrin. Dr. Perrin began by speaking of the retirement of Mr. Vaughan and of the appointment of Mr. Lindsay to the staff of the Conservatorium. He then mentioned a member of the committee, Gen. Meighen, now on active service, and four members of the staff, Messrs. McKenzie, Nottley, Burgess and Farnham, who are also serving with the Allied forces. Two students, Captain Lamontagne and Mr. Bauset, have also answered the call of their Empire.

Dr. Perrin then spoke of the appointments of Mrs. Jackson and Miss Johnson. Some reference was made to the Knowlton Conference, which was attended by several students and members of the staff, and which showed an attempt towards the improvement of church music.

On October 31st a staff recital is to be held. The Orchestral Concerts this year are to be free only to the students. Admission is to be charged to all outsiders, and the proceeds are to be used for patriotic purposes.

Dr. Perrin laid special emphasis on the Elocution Class, and also to the Opera Class, which is not to be confined to the students only.

The work of the Conservatorium is being appreciated more and more fully as is shown by the fact that students are coming from all parts of Canada. There are students this year from Regina, Fernie, Calgary, Nelson, Winnipeg, Maritime Provinces and Prince Edward Island.

Dr. Perrin then read the examination results of the work of last session. The degree of Mus. Bac. was conferred on Mr. Smithson, of Granby, at the last convocation. The Licentiate diploma is to be conferred on Miss Sara Friedman, of Massena, N.Y.; Miss Renée D'Amour, of Montreal; Miss Bertha Dixon, of Vernon, B.C., and Miss Gertrude Swift, of Regina, Sask. The results in theoretical and practical work of the Montreal students were compared with the results in the same work of those studying at outside centres.

The certificates of standing in the different grades were then presented to the students who were present.

Dr. Perrin then went on to say that in his opinion examinations were both harmful and useful. "They are useful," he said, "if a proper standard is maintained and the certificate given the student for real work, work which denotes activity, both mental and physical, work which shows even in an embryo stage that the student feels what he or she performs." These considerations are ever present in the minds of those who are associated in the conduct of McGill music examinations. Mere cramming is not encouraged, and at the same time natural musical ability without proper equally discouraged. Nervousness is a plea which is too often put forward to account for indifferent work in an examination.

Leaving the subject of examinations, Dr. Perrin then said that the thought of how he could further the progress of musical art in Canada was ever present in his mind. Canada should not be behindhand in adding its quota to the development of music as an art.

Last winter, Dr. Perrin delivered an address on the "Evolution of Music in England," in which he endeavored to show how the British Isles compared favourably with other European nations from the 14th to the end of the 17th century. From this address, he now drew some ideas which he wished to put before his audience.

Notwithstanding the war, Dr. Perrin says he is unable to bring himself to boycott the music of Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, Schubert and others who lived and died in the countries with whom we are now at war, since they were innocent of any charge of contributing to Prussian despotism—a thing which was not even dreamed of when their work was being done. Moreover, they inherited musical traditions from such countries as the Netherlands and Italy, and it is not

(Continued on page 3.)

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MONTREAL, OCTOBER 3, 1918.

THE TENNIS CLUB.

The greatest opportunities are very often overlooked. The difficulty lies, not in fact that they are intentionally disregarded, but rather because they flit past before note is taken of them. Without reflecting upon anyone in particular we may cite, as a case in point, the comparative apathetic attitude adopted by the Tennis Club with regard to what impresses us as being a golden opportunity.

At no little expense the Students' Council has thoroughly equipped a series of tennis courts. Everything in their connection is new and up-to-date. In short the Tennis Club has now every facility with which to make this year a record one in its history. Despite of this, however, there has been no apparent attempt yet made on the part of the executive to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

The season is fast slipping by. Action, in the matter of organization and so forth, should have been taken long ago. Surely somebody has initiative enough to give the matter immediate attention.

ROOTERS' CLUB.

Elsewhere in to-day's Daily there is news item regarding the writing of parodies for the use of the Rooters' Club. The matter of re-organizing rooting this fall is of the utmost importance in view of the fact that senior football is once more on the Fall's schedule.

There is no time to be lost in this connection as but little over two weeks intervene before the game between McGill and the Royal Military College at the new stadium. Parody writing is something at which there are always a number about the university who are adept. The co-operation of these men in this matter will prove of real value in the task of re-organizing the Rooters' Club. It must, however, be remembered that the time is limited and therefore immediate action must be taken.

SUFFRAGE IN ITALY.

An interesting review of the women's movement in Italy by Dr. Margherita Ancona, a member of the Lombard Committee on Women's Suffrage, is published in the August number of the International Woman Suffrage News (Jus Suffrage).

Dr. Ancona points out that the Italian suffrage movement began toward the middle of the Nineteenth Century about the same time as in England, and found expression in the writings of Mazzini. There was, however, no John Stuart Mill in the Italian Parliament, and the women's parliamentary supporters did not even succeed in obtaining for them the municipal vote, whilst the men's franchise was gradually extended until universal manhood suffrage was obtained.

Francesca Crispi and Signor Giolitti have been the two chief opponents of women's suffrage, the former being opposed to the idea itself, and the latter declaring his opposition to be based on motives of expediency.

The Sacchi Bill, when has been introduced into Parliament, abolishes marital authorization (by which a wife is in complete economic dependence on her husband), extends the right of guardianship, and opens more professions to women. "All women's associations," the writer states, "are very anxious to see Parliament pass the Sacchi Bill, but it cannot be said that Parliament shows as much eagerness to discuss it."

The article goes on to say that most trades and occupations are open to Italian women and the war has helped to increase the number. Coeducation exists in Italy to a greater extent than in almost any other country in the world. In commercial life women are on a perfect equality with men. They are freed from marital authorization and vote in the elections for Chambers of Commerce. In the teaching profession they are eligible for the Higher Council of Education, and working women can vote on and be eligible for the councils of experts.

Speaking of the Italian woman in general, Dr. Ancona says: "She is accused of occupying herself little with politics, and very little with feminism and the suffrage question; and it is a habit with our politicians to say that Italian women do not want the vote, and to contrast our attitude with that of English women. But this difference in attitude arises from the fact that we do not possess the municipal vote (as English women have done for half a century); we have therefore no

opportunity for occupying ourselves with politics, and especially for inducing the political parties to occupy themselves with the organization and political education of women.

"The political parties in Italy trouble themselves little, as a rule, about women (precisely because no immediate interest induces them to). The Socialists and the clericals (and the latter more actively than the former) are the only ones which receive a great number of women into their ranks and undertake systematic organization and propaganda work. . . . Now it seems that the conservative associations also are taking up the attitude of the Radicals, Republicans, Democrats, etc., all of whom are suffragists in theory, although in practice they have never done much for the organization of women.

The article then refers to the debate on women's suffrage which took place in Parliament in April, when the Salandra Bill to enfranchise young men in the army under 21 was under discussion. Three different motions in favor of votes for women were brought forward, but although no one spoke against woman suffrage, it was made clear that the Chamber did not intend to do anything. Signor Orlando, president of the Council, announced that he had changed his views and was now a supporter of women's suffrage. He declared that he did not think the Chamber could discuss the different proposals for the reform of the electoral laws brought forward on the occasion of the government bill for granting the vote to combatants. He did not think that woman was unripe for the vote, but that Parliament was unripe to decide and to legislate on such a matter without having sufficient studied methods and the extension of the vote itself.

The article concludes with a description of the present attitude of Italian women to this reform. "We suffragists," it says, "believe firmly that the point has been reached when no reform regarding electoral matters can henceforth be proposed unless woman suffrage is first considered. . . . Now our activity is directed mainly to spreading the idea of suffrage among women and women's organizations. Our leading women occupy themselves to a very large extent with charitable work, social problems, etc., but (partly from fear of ridicule) they are not very interested in the vote. It is enough if I say that the National Council of Italian Women has not yet seen its way to allow the constitution of a suffrage section. The other great

R. V. C. NOTES

There will be a meeting of the R. V. C. Athletic Association on Tuesday, October 8th, at one o'clock for the discussion of important business and for the election of a First Year representative.

Undergraduates.

A meeting of the Undergraduate Society will be held in the Common Room on Friday, October 4th, at one o'clock. This meeting is very important and every member of all four years is requested to attend.

G. W. C. A.

There will be a short meeting of the Y. W. C. A. after the Undergraduate meeting on Friday, to elect a president.

Second, Third and Fourth Years.

Please elect all officers for your year before Friday at one o'clock.

R. V. C. '21.

A class meeting of R. V. C. '21 will be held in the Latin Rooms on Thursday, Oct. 3rd, at five minutes to one. All members are requested to attend.

R. V. C. '20.

There will be an important meeting of R. V. C. '20 to-day at one o'clock in the Common Room.

Lest.

Locker key, number 37, finder please leave it in the office.

R. V. C. '19.

An important meeting of R.V.C. '19 will be held in the Mathematic Rooms, to-day, at one o'clock. Every member is requested to be present.

At a meeting of R. V. C. '30, held on Wednesday, Oct. 2nd, at one o'clock, Alice Safford and Jean Nichol, were elected to consult with the rest of the year about the advisability of publishing an annual this year. No further business was discussed as very few of the members had been able to see the notice for the meeting. It was decided to postpone the election of officers and other business until the next meeting to be held on Thursday, Oct. 3rd.

REALITIES OF REGISTRATION.

To-day I went to the post office to have a letter registered. I entered it with the same feeling of humbleness with which it always affects me. Any frail feeling of pride or self-possession which I may show a any other time or in any other place immediately forsakes me as soon as I step upon its threshold.

It was not always so with me. I well remember a day, as yet not long distant, when I, innocent and unsuspecting, filled with glory of self and joy for the spring of the year, entered that same building, with confident step and head held high, for the purpose of registering a small parcel. Now there can be no better cure for mortal vanity than to expose it to the official scorn which such an apparently harmless intention brings upon the unskilled. Once within I hesitated for a moment and gazed at the different wickets. Then, using all the powers of quick and logical reasoning for which I have long been noted, I said—"Register—yes—very well, go to the registration wicket."

Pushing my parcel towards the clerk, I said with dignified composure, "Registered, please." He picked up my parcel, shot a keen glance at me to discover whether I carried firearms or had any of the hallmarks of a German spy, turned my parcel over and examined the superscription, turned it over again, shot another glance at me, and then said curtly, "Weigh it at the first wicket."

I should have looked crushed. Probably if I had, my initiation would not have been quite so severe. But I gathered up my parcel and with great digni-

ty circled the crowd and placed myself before the first wicket. My parcel was again seized and it and myself subjected to the same scrutiny as before. Instinctively I put my hand to see if my hat was straight. While I was thus occupied, the clerk cast my little parcel upon some nearby scales and then said, "one pound, twelve cents." He wrote the figures upon it and tossed it towards me.

I rescued it from falling to the floor and once more returned to the registration wicket. By this time I recognized that I was considered a suspicious character and assumed my most artless appearance as I returned the precious parcel to my first tormentor. But it was all to no avail, after another careful examination of all the aspects of that innocent object, the clerk snapped out, "Seventeen cents and get the stamps at the next wicket." As he showed no disposition to return me the article, felt that I had best pursue the matter to the bitter end and wearily addressed myself to the purveyor of stamps.

"Seventeen cents of stamps, please." But I was totally unprepared for the next query—"What kind?" My overstrained nerves began to give way and from sheer habit, I mumbled, "Threea."

Accordingly the stamps were pushed towards me—five macoon and one red—and I saw myself faced with the entire expanse to plaster upon my parcel.

Weakly then I returned, bearing my spoils in my hand, I was immediately recognized and allowed to decorate the unadorned exterior of my small parcel with no less than six representations of His Majesty's dignified features. It was then with no little pride that I restored the whole to the waiting clerk. He, however, without any formality crossed it with strange hieroglyphics in blue pencil, made various entries, asked several questions of a personal nature and restored my parcel to me with the further addition of a strip of white paper bearing much valuable information upon both sides. All this I regarded with due severance befitting the peril which it had cost me and then looked helplessly around for a suitable place in which to leave it.

At last with fluttering steps I approached the wicket where it had been weighed. It was received with perfect calmness, though tinged, as all post-office-officials are tinged, with a kind of pitiful scorn for the imbecile public.

I left that postoffice with all my perspective changed and with all my pride humbled. I realized the pettiness of my spirit and the vast wisdom and beneficence of a Government institution at last it sank upon my soul that we were created to serve such institutions and not they, to serve us. At least my humble parcel was taken into government protection and from that I gathered what solace I might.

LOUIS XIV. AT VARENNES.

Amongst the many otherwise insignificant places in the world which have had greatness thrust upon them, Varennes, the little French town just captured by the Allies on the Aisne, some 45 miles east of Rheims, is certainly one of the most notable. True it has many "ifs" in its greatness, but the simple fact that it was at Varennes that Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette were arrested on their memorable flight from Paris in the night June 21, 1791, makes it memorable enough.

It is to Carlyle, of course, that Varennes to a great extent owes its place in history, for the probabilities are that if Carlyle had never written his famous account of the French Revolution people would have known as little about Varennes as they knew about the "traditional Christmas" before Dickens created it. The arrest of Louis at Varennes did, of course, mark a notable epoch in the story of the Revolution, even if it did not, as Carlyle insists it did, change the whole course of French history. If Louis could have been prevailed upon to make his journey with less circumstance; if he could have steered his heart to forego the "new Berline," and take the road in some commonplace travelling carriage like "Mon-sieur," speeding northwards, or his Princess, by another route, bound too, for Flanders; if the arrangements all along the way, the possession of hussars and dragoons at every village, the postmasters all warned and the post-horses all ready for the passage of a mysterious "treasure" could have been done away with; if Old-Dragon Drouet in his "loose-flowing night-gown" had not had his suspicions aroused at the Berline, with its three yellow Pilot-boats of Mounted Body Guard couriers lumbered past his door, the last door of the village of Sainte-Menehould; if many other things had not happened on the bridge at Varennes where Louis instead of making the great stand which Carlyle invokes as the only royal attitude, descended from the Berline and gave himself up to Le Procureur Sausse, then might the whole of French history have been different. They did happen or did not happen, however, as the case requires, and so Varennes won its place in history.

As Carlyle tells the story, it stands out with a vividness that only Carlyle

can command. The tremendous expectancy all along the way, the growing suspicion, the atmosphere of a race against time, is all there, as is also the quick flashing from one scene in the great drama to another so necessary to fill in the whole wonderful canvas. Now it is Old-Dragon Drouet and Clerk Guillaume, good patriots, fully awake, speeding through the darkness to overtake the royal fugitives; now it is Captain Dandoin "sauntering with a face of indifference, a heart eaten of black care" waiting for the Treasure that will not come, and now, in a moment, it is the new Berline again, swaying along the road with all its trappings at three miles the hour. "And thus the new Berline rolls; and Drouet and Guillaume gallop after it, and Dandoin's Troopers or Trooper gallops after them; and Sainte-Menehould with some leagues of the King's Highway, is in explosion."

So, at last, the new Berline reaches the "little paltry village of Varennes," about 11 o'clock, six hours late. "Young Bouille, silly stripling, thinking the matter over for this night, has retired to bed." The postillions refuse to go on without fresh horses and for "five-and-thirty minutes" by the King's watch the Berline is "at a dead stand." And now with all the stage set, as Old-Dragon Drouet and Clerk Guillaume ride "hurly burly" into the village, let Carlyle take up the story: "The Village of Varennes lies dark and slumberous; a most unlive! Village, of inverse saddle shape, as men write. It sleeps; the rushing of the River Aisne singing lullaby to it. Nevertheless from the Golden Arm, Bras d'Or Tavern, across the sloping Market place, there still comes shine of

social light; comes voice of rude drivers, or the like, who have not yet taken the stirrup cup; Boniface Le Blanc, in a white apron, serving them; cheerful to behold. To this Bras d'Or, Drouet enters, alacrity looking through his eyes; he nudges Boniface, in all privacy, "Camarade, es-tu bon Patriote, Art thou a good Patriot?—Si je suis!" answers Boniface.—"In that case," eagerly whispers Drouet—what whisperer is needful, heard of Boniface alone.

And now see Boniface Le Blanc bustling. . . . See Drouet and Guillaume, dexterous Old-Dragon, instantly down blocking the Bridge, with a "furniture-wagon they find there; and whatever waggons, tumbrils, barrels, harrows their hands can lay hold of—till no carriage can pass. Then swiftly, the Bridge once blocked, see them take station hard by, under Varennes Archway; joined by Le Blanc, Le Blanc's Brother, and one or two alert capital patriots he had roused. Some half dozen in all, with National Muskets, they stand close, waiting under the Archway, till that same Korff Berline rumbles up.

"It rumbles up: Alte la Lanterns flash out from under coat-skirts, bridles chuck in strong fists, two National muskets level themselves fore and aft through the two Coach-doors: 'Mesdames, your Passports.'—Alas, alas! Sieur Sausse, Procureur of the Township, Tallow-chandler, also Grocer, is there, with official grocer-polliteness; Drouet with fierce logic and ready wit:—The respected Travelling Party, be it Baroness de Korff's, or persons of still higher consequence, will perhaps please to rest itself in M. Sausse's till the dawn strike up!" And so the "Plegmatic Louis" descends, and Marie Antoinette de-

scends, and Sister Elizabeth descends, and they all descend, and repair to the "small upper story of Procureur Sausse's" where His Majesty "demands refreshment." And that is the end of it. "Our grand Royalist Plot, of Flight to Metz, has executed itself."

PROTEST AGAINST THE TEACHING OF GERMAN.

Mayor A. E. Amerman, most of the labor organizations of the city, the Houston branch of the National Security League and many school patrons have expressed strong opposition to the teaching of the German language in the public schools of the city. P. W. Horn, superintendent of schools, however, has declared that the German language will be taught if there are any pupils who desire to study German. The school board so far has declined to take action and it seems likely that the German language courses will be offered in the city schools as usual.

Deacon Jones had an Irish girl who was decidedly verdant. The deacon was building a wood-house on grounds which included a well.

"An' shure," said Bridget, "are ye goin' to move the well?" Observing a smile on his face, she added: "Ah phwat a big fool I be! Shure, ivery drop av wather w'd run out movin' it!"

"Buy a trunk, Pat," said the dealer. "And what for should I buy a trunk?" rejoined Pat.

"To put your clothes in," was the reply.

"And go naked," exclaimed Pat; "not a bit iv it!"



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FOOTBALL MEN TURNED OUT IN SMALL NUMBERS

(Continued from page 1.)

bers of both squads. It is entirely probable that a practice game will be played with Loyola College on Saturday afternoon, as Coach Hughes will make a serious effort to-day to get in touch with the authorities. Every player who turns out will be given an opportunity to play in the game.

Among those who failed to turn out yesterday and who are asked to do so to-day are Lifshin, who showed good form on Monday; Behan, Cully, Williamson, McDonald, Upham, Fleck, Kennedy, Gaboury, and any others who were at practice on Monday. The team must be helped and it is the duty of every student at the university to

do so. The honor of our Alma Mater is at stake! The football players can save it by attending the practice to-day, and consistently from now until the season is closed! Hard work at college has not begun yet, and Coach Hughes, as well as the others, want encouragement and The Daily asks each and every football man to do his utmost and turn out at the Stadium to-day.

"What is your objection to children?" asked the man who was hunting a flat. "I like 'em," replied the janitor. "I haven't the heart to ask anybody with children to move into a place that was as short of heat as this was last winter."—Washington Star.

Irishman—"Three cheers for home rule!"
Scotchman—"Three cheers for hell!"
Irishman—"You are right; I've one should stick up for his own country."

NOTICES

CLASS MEETING MEDICINE '22.
Med. '22, held class meeting to-day at three o'clock. President Copeland held chair.

Officers elected:—
President, H. Griffith.
Vice-President, R. R. Fitzgerald.
Secretary, B. W. Murphy.
Treasurer, E. Busiere.
Daily Rep., A. Davis and B. Benjamin.

Note.—Mr. Griffith, returned man. Military Medal. Surgeon probationer. Went over with 6th Field Artillery. Three years service.

SCIENCE UNDERGRAD. ELECTIONS.
A special meeting of the Science Undergraduate Society was held yesterday afternoon in the Engineering Building. The business of the meeting was to fill the offices that had been left vacant by the enlistment of the officers. C. A. Buchanan was elected President; and R. H. Patten, vice-president, both by acclamation. G. R. Wiggs and H. L. Mahaffey were both nominated for the position of secretary. The election will be held to-day between 12 noon and 2 p.m. As there was no time to have printed ballots prepared, each voter will write his candidate's name on a slip of paper. Although the constitution requires 72 hours' notice before an election. This clause was suspended for the present election by the unanimous vote of the meeting.

WATER-POLO MEETING.
There will be a meeting of all those interested in water-polo at 1.45 to-day in the Union.

There will be a meeting of the class of Science '19 in Room 33, Engineering Building, at 5 p.m. sharp, to-day. This being the Senior Year it is highly important that every member of the class turn out for this meeting on time. The main business of the meeting will be the election of class officers for the year.

DR. H. C. PERRIN OF MUSIC DEPT. GAVE ADDRESS

(Continued from page 1.)
possible to bar out of the book of musical life and development the pages which are made up of their contributions, since they in their turn have influenced composers of every country. It is also impossible to expunge from the book of musical development the works of Russian composers, just because of the recent collapse of that country.

It is an interesting fact that during the recent chaos the Bolshevik party not only did not interfere with the State conservatories of music, but continued the official subsidies and encouraged orchestral and other concerts.

Art has not been looked upon as a suitable vocation for men, and the consequence is that men are steeped in the wave of commercialism, and the minds of the rising generation of boys are being directed along the same channels. If we want to have our own Canadian national music, we must see to it that our boys as well as our girls come under the influence of music. The attitude of both parents and schools must be changed and more consideration given to music in the boy's education.

A professor of Yale University recently made an appeal to the American public not to lose their souls by neglecting art during the war, but to keep up their love of good books, good music and good drama. That progressive nation appears to be endeavouring to follow his advice as regards music, for in many States the credit is being given in the High Schools to students who are studying an instrument. School orchestras are being encouraged, thus anticipating the time when the pianoforte will not be the only favoured instrument. An attempt is also being made to improve the music of military bands.

Canada needs an awakening of public opinion in favour of a similar course and more co-operation between universities and schools, some means of advising the public in the discrimination between qualified and ignorant music teachers.

The British Isles lost their musical of fostering music made at home. During the last half century things have improved and there has been greater public and private recognition of English music, the best sign being the number of young composers who are writing music which compares favourably with that produced in other countries.

Here in Canada we can learn and profit by the experiences through which other countries have passed, avoiding their mistakes and adopting such methods as will ultimately lead to a "Musical Canada."

The irresistible force meets the immovable body—and the body starts toward Germany.—New York Sun.

The Germans have again withdrawn their lines according to pre-arranged plans.—Foch.—New York World.

U. S. CONFERS WITH CANADA FOR RESEARCH

Will Establish International Bureau of Research.

ENORMOUS PROGRESS MADE.

Dr. Ruttan Working in Conjunction with High Government Officials at Washington.

The recent visit of Dr. Ruttan, head of the Chemistry Department at McGill, and a member of high standing on the Advisory Board of Canadian Research, to Washington for a conference with the leading Government officials, once more emphasizes the great fundamental importance of research in chemical and other fields, both in times of national stress and in times of normal business competition. It is affirmed that at present the greatest co-ordination is being obtained between the United States Government and the Canadian authorities. When we consider the enormous mineral wealth of Canada, its immense forests, water power and other national resources, we begin to realize what an important factor it is that these resources be developed to their highest efficiencies. The United States depends largely on some of these for their large manufacturing concerns, and now that the United States and Canada are allies, it is important that proper co-ordination be obtained.

Very few people are aware of the magnitude of the research work now being undertaken. For example, there is now a building just outside of Washington where over 400 specially qualified chemists are experimenting on poisonous gases alone, and the Chemical Warfare branch of the army are accomplishing marvellous results in the invention of defensive and offensive modes of chemical fighting. Besides the government work, there are the researches made by private concerns. One large high explosive company alone has over six hundred chemists on its staff, and has spent over eight millions of dollars in the erection and maintenance of research and analytical laboratories.

One of the biggest accomplishments has been the successful duplication of heretofore German made goods, such as dyes and optical glasses. The latter have not only been successfully imitated, but have been considerably improved upon. Among the specimens brought back by Dr. Ruttan from Washington are example of special optical glass, which have the remarkable properties necessary for successful aerial photography and high power field glasses.

The results obtained are not only of profit to the United States but to all the Allies as well, for all work is co-ordinated and classified by the various governments so as to prevent repetitions and wasted effort.

In this connection, Canada's main duty has been to work out method for the efficient extraction and utilization of its natural resources. It was with this in mind that the Forest Products Laboratory was organized in connection with McGill in this city. In addition, fellowships and student-ships have been established by the Canadian Advisory Board in Research in all the leading technical schools and universities in Canada. As a result, remarkable improvement in the extraction and utilization of Canadian ores has been made, and such industries as we now have at Sidney, Shawinigan, etc., made possible.

Now that we have seen what can be done as a result of well organized research when it has become a necessity in a national crisis, we hope that when a better day is forthcoming and once more this nation enjoys the advantages of peace, the great work of co-operation in the advancement of knowledge and its application to national industries will continue unhampered under the encouragement and foster care of the Canadian Government.

CHICAGO ELEVEN WEAK.

With football arrangements still pretty uncertain and all of the Western Conference authorities eagerly awaiting word from the special committee which was appointed to interview the United States authorities at Washington as to just what the War Department plans to do regarding football and other athletic competition, Coach A. A. Stagg of the University of Chicago has been busy building up a varsity team from such candidates as have reported to him for training.

With freshmen eligible to compete for places on the Soldier Army Training Corps teams at the colleges, much uncertainty remains regarding just how strong the different teams will be. Before the colleges opened, it was very uncertain as to how many veterans would be back and this left the followers of the various teams entirely in the dark as to their possible strength; but the letting down of the bars to freshmen makes things even more un-

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certain as the quality of the first-year men, so far as football ability is concerned, is, in a large number of cases, unknown. That more than one good varsity man will be developed from freshman candidates, is generally predicted by those who follow this sport closely in the circles of the "Big Ten."

Coach Stagg did not expect more than two "C" men to report for practice this fall, so that he realized that he was going to have a hard task ahead of him. P. C. Hinkle, who substituted in one game last fall, it at left end, where he is showing a big improvement over his game of 1917. His tackling was a weak feature of his work last fall, and this is much better now.

The line is going to give Coach Stagg the most difficulty, as the Maroons do not appear over strong in this department. The ends should be fairly strong, as B. C. McDonald, one of the two "C" men expected back, is at the opposite end of the line from Hinkle, and if the coach can keep both of these players through the season, these two places will be fairly well cared for. Several are expected to fill in the vacant places to a large extent, among them being W. Stegeman, 180-pound centre, and a brother of H. J. Stegeman, former football, track and basketball athlete at the university; R. M. Cole, quarterback; G. C. Serck, quarterback; H. O. Crisler, end; S. D. Isaly, guard; S. B. Jamieson, guard; and R. K. Newhall, tackle. D. D. Gray, guard on the 1916 freshman eleven, but not in the university last autumn, also is an addition to the list of prospective players on the squad.

Seven games were originally scheduled for the Varsity team this fall; but it is not now expected that they will be carried out. How much time can be directed to football practice and trips has not yet been definitely settled, and this rests entirely with the military authorities. Major H. S. Wygant, who is military officer in charge of the university, has said he was not exactly sure of what place football would find in the university programme under the war-time conditions. He said: "The War Department will take the men students in hand to train, the first day of the autumn quarter. Every one in draft age and physically fit will be trained with the idea of making an efficient soldier of him, and everything will be subordinated to that end. Anything to interfere with our national program of turning out enough officers for the additional army of 2,000,000 men will not be tolerated."

"The War Department, however, has expressed itself as in favor of inter-

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collegiate football, and it is impossible to work the practice hours and the games into the training schedule, it probably will be done."

Following is the Chicago football schedule as originally arranged:

Oct. 12—Minnesota at Chicago; 19—Iowa at Chicago; 28—Wisconsin at Madison.

Nov. 2—Purdue at Chicago; 9—Michigan at Chicago; 16—Northwestern at Evanston; 28—Illinois at Chicago.

Lord Lansdowne is another reason why the British House of Lords have been made merely ornamental.—Chicago Daily News.

One cheering feature of the situation is that Germany's friends seem to hate her about as much as her enemies do.—Columbus Ohio State Journal.

If the dollar hair cut ever comes some of us are going to look like Mark Twain or the Hairy Hermit of Bullfrog Swamp.—London Advertiser.

We print the reports of the German War Office on the front page because we have no comic supplement.—Brooklyn Eagle.

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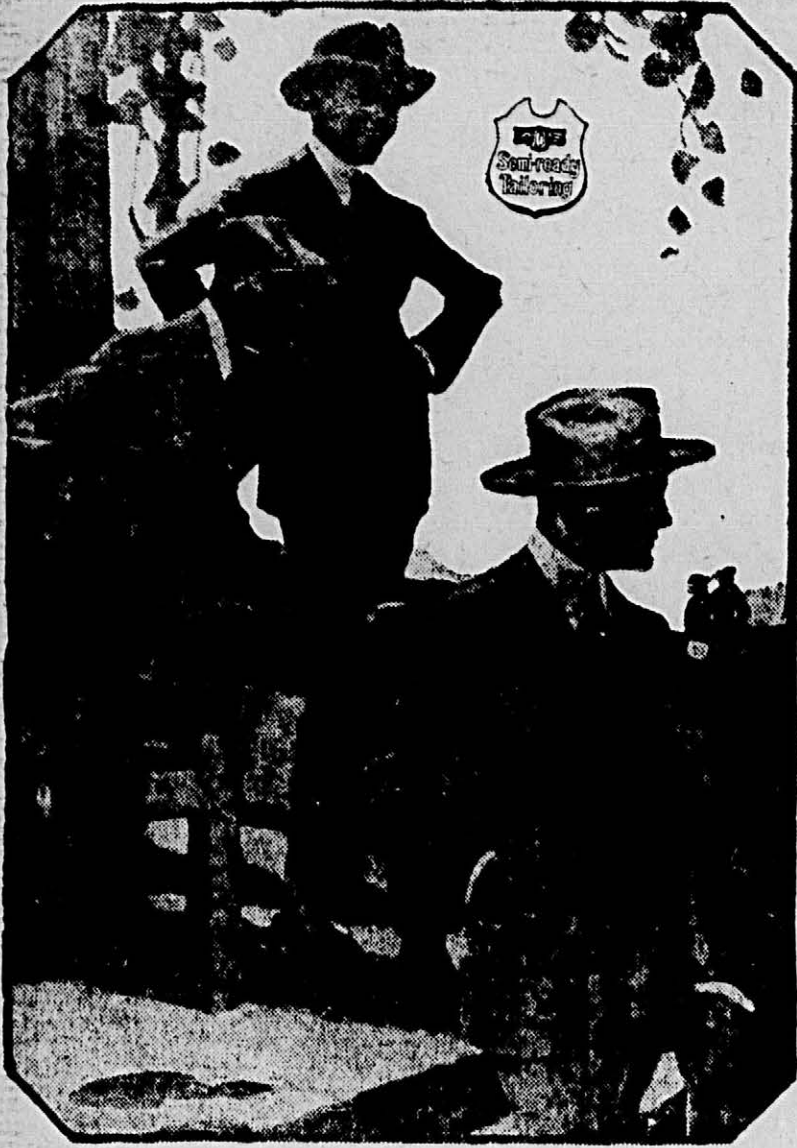


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CANADIAN COUNCIL AND INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS.

Quite a number of organizations have been brought into existence by the Government of Canada which are quietly and unostentatiously working for the welfare of the community at large, more particularly looking to the activities which will follow the conclusion of peace. One of the most important of these is the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in Canada, created on August 29, 1917, since which time it has been engaged in highly valuable research work. With a view to ascertaining something concerning the operation of the council, the Canadian bureau of The Christian Science Monitor recently interviewed Mr. Leslie R. Thomson, its secretary.

Mr. Thomson, secretary of the council pointed out that "the declaration of war, coming to the majority as a bolt from the blue, found the English-speaking world lagging far behind in the manufacture of a large number of commodities, necessary alike for peace as for war. At the outbreak of the war Great Britain found herself without proper supplies of optical glass, nitrates, potashes, certain porcelains, dye stuffs, synthetics, drugs, etc."

"The shock attendant upon the revelation of this condition was acute," continued Mr. Thomson, "and its effects were far-reaching. As a consequence, there was founded in Great Britain an Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. As a result of the efforts of this body, a government Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has since been created which has received a parliamentary vote of about £1,000,000 to be spent in aid of industrial research during the five years beginning April 1, 1917."

"The Canadian Government, watching closely the efforts being made in the Mother Country to correct the faults that were now so clearly seen to be of the most serious nature, founded in 1916 an Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. This body has been charged, among other things, with the duty of providing for the utilization of all possible by-products of existing industries and of conducting the investigations necessary for the establishment of new industries."

The advisory council is under the direction of a subcommittee of the Privy Council, consisting of six ministers, of which Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce is chairman. The honorary advisory council includes some of the best known names in the scientific and industrial world of Canada, the administrative chairman being Dr. A. B. MacCallum of Ottawa. This body consists of 12 members. There are also associate committees on chemistry, mining and metallurgy, and also a separate advisory committee for British Columbia.

During the year many applications were received by the council for assistance, both in the scientific and industrial fields, the greatest care being taken that grants should only be made when there was a probability of the projected research being brought to a successful conclusion. Grants have been made for the following purposes: For the investigation of tar fog, the utilization of waste straw for the production of gas for heating and lighting farm houses, investigation regarding the transmission of sound with a view to improving methods of fog signaling, possible uses of the tar sands of Alberta, and other similar matters of practical importance. As regards the straw-gas problem, it is safe to say that hundreds of thousands of tons of straw are annually wasted in Canada, and experiments are now being carried on at the University of Saskatchewan with two or three retorts where accurate records of the condition of the combustion of the straw are being made. In order to encourage scientific investigation in connection with Canadian universities, the advisory council has established 25 studentships and fellowships to be awarded to the graduates of universities and technical colleges. This course was adopted in accordance with one of the recommendations of a report of a British committee to Parliament of which Sir J. J. Thomson was chairman.

In addition to the associated committees, temporary committees have been appointed to deal with a variety of subjects, amongst others flax cultivation in Canada, cold storage, and underground waters for the western plains. The labors of the committee on flax cultivation were of so effective a character that the chairman was able to report that the acreage sown in 1918 might be 14,000 as compared with 8,000 sown last year, adding, however, that this result depended on the availability of the seed and the labor required. The cultivation of flax in Canada is an urgent matter owing to the decrease in Russia, Holland and Belgium, and the consequent deficiency in the supply of linens and twine, the former being required, amongst other things, for the construction of aeroplanes.

The council advocates the establishment in Canada of a research institution which should be established on the lines of the Bureau of Standards at Washington, or of the National Physical Laboratories of Great Britain. It is further proposed that attached to the institution should be laboratories which would be at the disposal of guilds or associations for research.

One of the special problems which has been engaging the attention of the council has been the briquetting of lignites to be used as domestic fuel. In pursuance of a recommendation of the council, the government recently set aside a sum of money for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of a briquetting plant in Saskatchewan. It is estimated that in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan there are some 57,000,000,000 tons of lignites of a poor grade but which can be carbonized and briquetted, and that the briquetted product is an equivalent of anthracite. It is believed that this description of fuel would be produced at a cost not exceeding \$7 per ton.

Another useful work by the council is in relation to its forestry investigations. It is pointed out that the virgin supplies are being rapidly exhausted and that at the present moment Canada's timber would not supply the present saw mill capacity of the United States for more than 20 years.

The report points out that if Canadian industries are to contribute to the solution of their own industrial research problems they must constitute organizations of their own. Smaller Canadian industries, it is recommended, could combine in their respective lines and guilds for research, the funds for which could be derived from assessments of the industrial firms constituting each guild, the funds to be supplemented if required by grants from a special parliamentary vote for this purpose.

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SEIZED OF HOSPITALS

A law authorizing the government to seize hospitals to care for soldiers was asked of Congress on Monday by the Acting Secretary of War. In a letter to Speaker Clark, Mr. Crowell inclosed the draft of a bill and urged its immediate passage.

ECONOMIES, INDUSTRY, FINANCIAL ETC.

At a recent conference of 74 Victoria trades unions, a proposal was adopted to form one big union, which, it was hoped, would gradually link up with similar organizations in the other States and thus form an Australian union.

The Inland Revenue returns for the month of September show a net increase of over the corresponding month last year of \$1,853,894, the total being \$4,194,322. Excise taxes brought in \$2,694,904 and war taxes \$1,462,540.

Department of Commerce figures on exports and imports for the eight months ended Aug. 1918, show exports valued at \$4,911,558,671 were made the first eight months of the present year.

During the corresponding period of 1917 exports were valued at \$4,149,441,847.

Goods valued at \$2,066,449,358 were imported the first eight months of the present year and goods worth \$2,046,587,605 were sold by foreign countries to America in 1917. The figures show a heavy United States balance with the United Kingdom, the heaviest buyer.

Discipline is not for armies alone. The rest of us have got to obey war-time orders. Labor unions have always given it as one of the advantages of the system of collective bargaining that employers and the public could count upon the men living up to the agreements made by the chiefs of their organization. But both in England and in the United States this labor-union discipline has been breaking down. A railway strike has been begun in South Wales by employees who openly flout the authority of their own National Union of Railwaymen. At Bridgeport and other places in this country we have seen similar insubordination. Evidently, it must be put down by the labor unions themselves, for the sake of their own good repute, or, if not, by the Government. Every citizen is, in a true sense, mobilized for this war, and must be compelled to do service, if he will not do it voluntarily.

Exportation from the United States of 6,000,000 pairs of stockings made from artificial silk in the fiscal year just ended illustrates the growth in this country of the comparatively new industry of production of artificial silk from wood pulp.

Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, appearing before the House Appropriations Committee recently,

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asked for authority to spend \$484,000,000 additional to carry out the ship-building programme.

The per capita annual income of Great Britain for 1918 is estimated at \$236, and her per capita debt (chiefly due to the war) is \$589.

Up to August 14, 1918, the war is estimated to have cost:

Great Britain . . . \$27,000,000,000

France . . . \$21,000,000,000

The increases due to the war in the public debt of the Allies are:

Great Britain . . . \$26,542,000,000

Rest of British Empire . . . 1,546,000,000

France . . . 18,629,000,000

Italy . . . 4,834,000,000

U.S. of America . . . 13,800,000,000

Twenty-three and three-tenths per cent. of Britain's cost of the war has been raised by means of very considerable increases of taxation in various directions.

BOY SCOUTS ASKED TO SAVE PEACH PITS.

The plan of the War Department, which asks consumers to save all peach pits and nut shells, has been heartily shouldered by the Boy Scouts of America, who have pledged themselves to 100 per cent. patriotism in winning the war.

As has been explained, the carbon obtained from the pits of fruits and the shells of nuts is an absolute necessity in the production of gas masks for trench use. The Boy Scouts of America are urging families to realize the importance of this practice. Barrels and other containers are widely distributed in the stores for this purpose.

IMPERIAL

TO-DAY.
Enid Bennett
—in—
The Marriage Ring

A tense story of life and love in San Francisco and Hawaii.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE VISITS THE ANGUS SHOES.
CANADA'S WORK FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS

The first of a series of pictures issued by the Canadian Government, entitled:

Healing their Wounds—OFFICIAL BRITISH WAR NEWS. PATHE NEWS.

MUTT and JEFF, Comedy.
BURTON HOLMES TRAVEL PICTURE.

On the Great Glacier

Commencing To-morrow.

John Barrymore
plays the part of a rattled-brained college boy who went on his good behavior for the sake of a girl with \$20,000,000 in

On the Quiet
JOSEPH MARTEL, Baritone.

LOEW'S

Biggest Show in Town
ALICE BRADY
in **THE WHIRLPOOL**

Blanche Alfred and her Symphony Girls

Douglas Flint & Co.—Bill Pruitt
—Adams & Gurl—Oxford Trio
Continuous 1-11. Aft., 10-12
Night, 15-25. Sat., Sun., and
Hols., Night Prices Prevail.

GAYETY BURLESQUE

2.15 TO-DAY 8.15
BOSTONIAN BURLESQUERS
With FRANK FINNEY and PHIL OTT

sity in the production of gas masks for trench use. The Boy Scouts of America are urging families to realize the importance of this practice. Barrels and other containers are widely distributed in the stores for this purpose.

STUDENTS OF U. S. IN ARMY RESERVE CORPS

Mustered at More Than Five Hundred Colleges and Universities.

On Tuesday, October 1st, one hundred and fifty thousand college students in all sections of the country were mustered into the Students' Army Reserve Corps, at more than 500 colleges and universities, becoming a part of the military forces and pledging themselves to the defence of the nation. Special programmes were arranged with the schools to inaugurate the corps with formal ceremony.

Standing at attention, the students heard read messages from President Wilson, Acting Secretary of War Crowell and General March, the chief of staff. President Wilson in his message said:—

"The enterprise upon which you have embarked is a hazardous and difficult one. This is not a war of words; this is not a scholastic struggle. It is a war of ideals, yet fought with all the devices of science and with the power of machinery.

"There can be no doubt of the issue. The spirit that is revealed and the manner in which America has responded to the call is indomitable. I have no doubt that you, too, will use your utmost strength to maintain that spirit and to carry it forward to the final victory that will certainly be ours.

PARODIES ARE TO BE LEFT AT UNION

Time is Short for Organization of Routers' Club.

In another column of this issue appears the date of the first game of the Intercollegiate Rugby Series, which will take place at Ottawa. However, the second will take place on the new Campus. For the past two weeks this has been the scene of many a hard practice on the part of those trying for a place on the team. The players will no doubt be in turn for the initial game. Can this be said of those whose duty it is to support them.

The time is ripe for some effort on the part of the every student who has the teams' welfare at heart. Our team must be supported if we wish to capture the Intercollegiate laurels. A good example of what confidence organized support will give a team was evidenced last winter when McGill captured the Hockey Championship from Hyola.

The essentials are: soap a leader, and support on the part of the students. Now we are sure of at least one of these, a competent leader. What we are asking for now is a number of parodies along the lines of those composed last winter. These are a necessity before anything can be done in the way of an organized club. Let there be what is known to our team as "pep", and let us base your parody at the earliest possible moment. These may be left with the Hall Porter of the Union. As soon as a sufficient number have been received, arrangements will be made for holding the first practice so show your interest in the team by being prompt.

FALL ATHLETICS AT BROWN.

Providence, R.I. — Candidates for the football team at Brown University have been ordered to report to Head Coach E. N. Robinson and Trainer Archie Hahn for initial practice at Andrews Field. As to how many men will be out, no one seems to have much of any idea, especially as regards veterans from last year's eleven. As all varsity intercollegiate competitions have been given up for the duration of the war at Brown, all equipments, resources and employees will be turned over to the college and commanding officers for the development of intramural, intercompany and such service games as the commanding officers will allow.

What games and arrangements are made will depend on the time and the men who come out. The schedule of classes has not yet been completed and the amount of time for track, football and baseball practice and games will depend to a large extent on the available time left.

The stands will not be put up because of the expense, and because all the space on the field will be needed for drilling. At whatever games there are the spectators will have to stand.

Last year the endeavor to keep up intercollegiate schedules as far as possible resulted in a loss of \$8,152.83 to the athletic association, which was covered by a balance on hand. In swimming, \$116.35 was lost; track, \$2,336.49; football, \$1,857.85, and baseball, \$3,242.21.

Will You Co-operate?

by making it a rule to buy exclusively from McGill Daily Advertisers. Also, do not forget to advise the dealer that you saw his announcement in our columns.

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Advertisers!**

MEETING OF ANNUAL DELEGATES.

There will be an informal meeting of the delegates from the different junior years next Friday afternoon at five o'clock in the Faculty Room of the R. V. C. The business to come before this meeting is as follows: First, is there going to be a 1920 Annual; Secondly, will the composition of the Annual Board be the same this year as last; and Thirdly, the date of the first meeting of the Annual Board.

R. V. C. '20 and Sci. '20 have already elected two delegates each to this meeting, and have agreed upon the time. The other junior years are urgently requested to have two delegates each elected before the time mentioned. If any year has no one to represent them to-morrow afternoon, it will be assumed that they are willing to accept whatever decision the meeting arrives at.

Each delegate will be expected to report this decision to his class at the next class meeting.